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THIRTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bourne Rural District,

FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY

JOHN GALLETTY,

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THIRTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Bourne Rural Sanitary District,
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

TO THE BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1908. There are many points on which I may congratulate this Council.

In the first place, I feel it my duty to say how much we have been indebted to our new Sanitary Inspector for the energy and ability with which he has endeavoured to impress upon the owners of property their duty to maintain it in a reasonably sanitary condition. A glance at his report will show the number of letters written, the interviews with owners or agents of property, and the amount of work done as a result of these letters and interviews. A few owners may feel aggrieved that they have been called upon to remedy so many defects, but this only shows how negligent they have been in the past, and how necessary it is for your Council to have the services of a capable and enthusiastic Inspector.

Billingsborough and Deeping St. James—the two largest villages in the Bourne Rural District—have come in for special attention during 1908. The difficulty experienced in disposing of the

privy-contents in Billingborough led your Sanitary Committee to ask the Inspector to make a special report on this matter. A house-to-house inspection was, therefore, made with the result that it was found there was only one privy for three houses in several cases, and one privy for two houses in a great many cases. Not only was there a deficiency in numbers, but most of the privies were dark, ill-ventilated, and badly constructed—boarded floors and, underneath them, deep vaults, capable of holding the accumulations of years, being quite common. The result of these deep privy vaults with their offensive contents leaking into the surrounding soil is that most of the surface wells in Billingborough are polluted. Fortunately, however, for Billingborough there is an abundant supply of wholesome water to be obtained from the public springs, so that there is no necessity to use the wells on the premises for drinking purposes. There is always the danger, however, of people using this water occasionally to save themselves the trouble of fetching it from the springs. Where the privy accommodation was found to be deficient, additional ones have been erected and, where necessary, the existing privies have been repaired and converted into privy-ashpits.

Most of the house-drains in Billingborough are connected with the drain for carrying off the surface water, so that a properly constructed sewer ought to be laid down with which the various house-drains would then be connected. This is a much needed improvement and would do away with a constantly recurring nuisance.

Very similar conditions were found to exist in Deeping St. James, and steps have been taken to remedy the insanitary conditions found. Here, too, the existing wells are mostly liable to pollution; but quite recently a good supply of pure water from a deep bore has been secured, and the owner has offered Deeping St. James the use of this water. This should prove a boon to many of the inhabitants. A few other bores might with advantage be made, so as to supply all the inhabitants with pure water.

In my Report for 1907, I called attention to the unsatisfactory

condition of the water supply in many of the villages of this district. I am pleased to record some improvement in this respect. Bores, resulting in a plentiful supply of good drinking water, have been made in Market Deeping, Deeping St. James, Dowsby, and Aslackby Fen. At Swayfield, a large well has been sunk, which furnishes good drinking water for a large part of the village. Creton, too, is in process of obtaining a better water supply.

If we only go on increasing the available sources of pure water at the same rate for several years we shall soon be in a position to congratulate ourselves on having provided all our villages with what ought to be regarded as a matter of the first importance, viz., an abundant supply of pure water.

During the past year, your Council have framed Bye-laws with respect to Slaughterhouses, which have obtained the sanction of the Local Government Board and are now in operation. Some improvement in the condition of these places is already noticeable, and in many cases other improvements are in course of being carried out.

Bye-laws for New Buildings have been under consideration and will, it is hoped, soon receive the approval of the Local Government Board. These are designed to prevent the erection of insanitary dwellings in the future.

The Bakehouses have all been thoroughly examined, and, when necessary, floors have been relaid or repaired and better ventilation secured. In some cases privies were found to be in immediate proximity to the Bakehouses, and in such cases they have been removed to a safer distance. On the whole, however, the Bakehouses were in good condition and cleanly kept.

The matters that call for most attention in the immediate future are—

- I. The condition of the Dairies and Cowsheds.
- II. The provision of suitable dwellings for the Working Classes.

The conditions under which Dairy Cows are kept are matters of great importance to the health of the community, and are not sufficiently appreciated, I fear, by some of the members of your Council. As an indication of the importance of the subject I may, perhaps, be permitted to remind you that there has lately been issued the third interim report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the relations of human and bovine tuberculosis. In this report attention is called to a series of experiments carried out regarding the infectivity of the milk and secretions of naturally infected tuberculous cows. Tuberculosis of the cow's udder is fairly common, and many dairymen have wisely discarded such cows; but it is not so well known that the milk of a tuberculous cow, whose udder is free from disease, may nevertheless be highly infective, also that the manure from such cows may contain large numbers of virulent tubercle bacilli. When once these facts are thoroughly grasped, one sees the necessity for paying attention to the cubic space provided in cowsheds, their ventilation, paving, and drainage, and the condition, as regards cleanliness, both of the cows and the milkers, and afterwards of the vessels and places where the milk is stored.

The other matter, which will become more urgent every year, is the provision, by your Council, of suitable dwellings for the working classes in those villages where private enterprise is unequal to the task. Healthy homes for the people is the goal towards which every Sanitary Authority must direct its energies. The chief landowners of this district are setting a good example by building cottages which meet every reasonable requirement.

In my report for 1907 I congratulated this Council on having decided to build an Isolation Hospital, and to provide an Ambulance and a Disinfector, and I expressed the hope that they would be in working order by the end of 1908. At the last moment, however, your Council hesitated to incur the necessary expense, and preferred to make an arrangement with the Stamford Hospital to receive our infectious cases at a fixed sum per annum. This arrangement came into operation last October, but the

time is as yet too short to form an opinion as to whether it will prove to be as satisfactory as was anticipated. I regret this Council still delays to provide an efficient Steam Disinfector, although it is admitted to be a necessity.

The annexed tables of Statistics deserve some consideration. Table I. gives the Vital Statistics of the whole district during 1908 and the ten previous years.

The number of Births is 310—being 10 more than occurred in 1907 and the birth-rate, accordingly, works out at 25·1 instead of 24. This is, however, a lower birth-rate than prevails in Rural England, which is stated to be 26·2 for 1908.

The number of deaths belonging to the district amounts to 203, being an increase of 1 over 1907. This gives a death rate of 16·4, whereas Rural England has a death rate of 14·7 only. The number of deaths of children under 1 year is only 23, giving an infantile death rate of 74·2, the lowest that I have any record of. This low infantile death rate speaks well for the care and attention the mothers give to their little ones. The corresponding death rate for Rural England is 110.

Table II. gives the Vital Statistics for each of the four districts into which the Bourne Rural District is divided.

The death rate at all ages for these districts varies as follows:—16·3 for Aslackby, 14·9 for Bourne, 14·2 for Corby, and 16·3 for Deeping. The infantile death rate varies still more, viz., 103 for Aslackby, 68 for Bourne, 59 for Corby, and 68 for Deeping. The birth rate is 25·1 for Aslackby, 27·9 for Bourne, 26·5 for Corby, and 21·7 for Deeping.

Table III. gives the Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1908.

There were 78 cases notified—a diminution of 34 as compared with 1907. They consisted of 58 cases of Diphtheria, 15 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 5 cases of Erysipelas. Of the Diphtheria

Cases 49 occurred in the Bourne district, 7 in the Corby district, and 1 each in Aslackby and Deeping districts. This Diphtheria epidemic was a continuation of the epidemic which began in Morton in the latter part of 1907 and lasted on into May 1908. It was responsible for 5 deaths, or a mortality of 8 per cent. This epidemic of Diphtheria in Morton shows how easily an epidemic spreads when the conditions are favourable to the growth of the bacilli in question. These conditions are chiefly found where the houses are damp, ill-ventilated and overcrowded, and in close proximity to offensive accumulations. With very few exceptions the cases occurred in houses answering to this description. Nine of these houses were in such a bad condition that they were condemned as unfit for habitation. Some of these nine have been put in fair order, and the others are undergoing the necessary repairs at the time of writing. Many sanitary improvements have been made as a result of this extensive epidemic of Diphtheria in Morton; but many of the houses are of a very poor description.

The cases of Scarlet Fever are comparatively few in number, viz., 4 in the Aslackby, 2 in the Bourne, and 9 in the Deeping district. They have been widely scattered and no death has occurred. Two cases were removed to the Stamford Hospital.

Of the 5 cases of Erysipelas, 1 occurred in the Aslackby, 1 in the Bourne, and 3 in the Corby district. There was 1 death.

Table IV. gives causes of and ages at death during 1908.

The most noticeable features in this table, as compared with that of 1907, are the considerable increase in the number of deaths from Cancer, and the diminution in the number of deaths from Tubercular diseases, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia. There were 21 deaths from Cancer, as compared with 16 in 1907, and 13 in 1906. It appears, therefore, that Cancer is becoming more prevalent here as elsewhere. Of these 21 cases, 7 occurred in the Aslackby district, and the same number in the Deeping

district, whereas 4 cases occurred in the Bourne district, and only 3 cases in the Corby district. In 1907 Aslackby and Deeping again headed the list with 6 cases each, whilst Bourne and Corby had only 1 and 3 cases respectively. It would be interesting to know why Aslackby and Deeping have had for two years in succession more than twice the number of cases that Bourne and Corby have had. Can it be that there are "Cancer Houses" as some doctors maintain? If so, this would be a strong argument in favour of the parasitic origin of Cancer, and a reason for paying particular attention to the sanitary condition of all houses in which Cancer cases occur.

The deaths from Tubercular diseases are 12 in number, compared with 16 in 1907. Two deaths from Phthisis Pulmonalis occurred in each of the four districts, and Corby and Deeping provided 2 deaths each from Tubercular diseases other than Phthisis Pulmonalis. This gives a death rate of .9 for Tuberculosis, whereas it was 2.45 for all England in 1867, in other words it was 3 times more prevalent in the latter year than it is at the present day. A step towards Compulsory Notification of cases of Tuberculosis has recently been taken by the Local Government Board, in that they have made it obligatory on the part of the district Medical Officers to notify to the Medical Officer of Health all cases of Tuberculosis occurring amongst their parish patients. This is a step in the right direction, but we should go further, and make it obligatory for all medical men, practising in this district, to notify to the Medical Officer of Health all cases of Tuberculosis. When a death from Tuberculosis takes place our Sanitary inspector disinfects the house and tries to get it put into a sanitary condition when necessary, but this usually means waiting till most of the mischief is done. We want to get to know these cases at a much earlier stage, whilst it may still be possible to benefit the sufferer, or at least to prevent the disease spreading to other inmates of the house. That "Prevention is better than cure" may truly be said of Tuberculosis, as for one case that may be cured a score may easily be prevented.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Respiratory Organs other than Tuberculosis is only 23, as compared with 44 in 1907. Heart diseases account for 27 deaths, whereas in 1907 there were only 17 such deaths. Of the 27 deaths, 16 occurred in people over 65 years of age.

Whooping Cough was the cause of death in 12 cases, as compared with 3 in 1907.

Table V. gives the Infantile Mortality in 1908. The low death rate in infants under 1 year has already been referred to.

Whooping Cough, Premature birth, Congenital defects, Convulsions and Bronchitis accounted for most of the deaths.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN GALLETLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Bourne, 17th February, 1909.



TABLE I.
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1908 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	20,139	493	24.4	59	119.6	289	14.3					
1899	20,354	405	19.8	71	175.3	260	12.7					
1900	15,229	360	23.6	33	91.6	206	13.5					
1901	13,401	350	26.1	39	111.4	192	14.3					
1902	13,322	312	23.4	41	128.2	202	15.1					
1903	13,353	351	26.2	52	148.1	197	14.7					
1904	13,367	350	26.1	38	108.5	193	14.4					
1905	13,332	390	22.3	31	104	186	13.9					
1906	13,359	342	25.5	28	81.8	203	15.1					
1907	12,464	300	24.0	25	83.3	183	14.6			19	202	16.2
Averages for years 1898-1907	14,832	365	24.1	41	115.1	211	14.2					
1908	12,348	310	25.1	23	74.2	186	15.0			17	203	16.4

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.
At Census of 1901—Total population at all ages, 13,212. Number of inhabited houses, 3097.
Average number of persons per house, 4.26.
Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 78,573.

TABLE II.
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		1.—ASLACKBY.				2.—BOURNE.				3.—CORBY.				4.—DEEPING.			
YEAR.		Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898	..	5820	104	68	9	6512	206	116	29	3652	96	54	16	4155	87	51	5
1899	..	5878	111	58	14	6592	126	94	30	3699	91	54	13	4185	77	54	14
1900	..	5906	105	52	8	1386	70	53	10	3727	82	45	7	4210	103	56	8
1901	..	4082	104	56	13	2879	76	40	8	2871	85	44	10	3569	95	52	8
1902	..	4060	96	60	12	2865	69	40	7	2858	71	43	11	3539	76	59	11
1903	..	4050	98	59	10	2868	83	49	14	2869	72	39	10	3566	98	50	18
1904	..	4064	100	53	10	2873	74	43	7	2865	89	38	10	3565	87	59	11
1905	..	4058	96	58	8	2870	69	27	4	2855	55	44	10	3549	78	57	9
1906	..	4065	90	47	7	2895	87	41	6	2858	80	44	8	3541	85	71	7
1907	..	3882	85	57	5	2644	71	42	5	2563	60	47	10	3382	84	56	6
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.		4586	98	56	9	3438	93	54	12	3081	78	45	10	3726	86	56	9
1908	..	3858	97	63	10	2613	73	49	5	2521	67	36	4	3356	73	55	5

TABLE III.
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases re-moved to Hos-pital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Aslackby.	Bourne.	Corby.	Deeping.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up-wards					
Small-pox												
Cholera												
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	58	1	11	30	7	9	..	1	49	7	1	
Erysipelas	5	1	..	4	..	3	..	1	1	3		
Scarlet Fever	15	..	1	10	2	2	..	4	2	..	9	2
Typhus Fever												
Enteric Fever												
Relapsing Fever												
Continued Fever												
Puerperal Fever												
Plague												
Totals	78	2	12	44	9	14		6	52	10	10	2

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—STAMFORD HOSPITAL.
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.

TABLE IV.
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES.				IN BOURNE WORKHOUSE.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards.	Asl'ckby	Bourne Rural.	Corby.	Deeping	
Small-pox												
Measles												
Scarlet Fever												
Whooping Cough	12	6	5	1	..	..	..	8	1	3		
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	5	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	
Croup												
Fever } Typhus												
} Enteric												
} Other continued												
Epidemic Influenza ..	8	..	..	..	1	2	5	5	2	1	..	
Cholera												
Plague												
Diarrhœa	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	
Enteritis	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	
Puerperal Fever												
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	8	..	..	..	1	6	1	2	2	2	2	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	21	..	..	..	..	5	16	7	4	3	7	
Bronchitis	10	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	3	1	4	
Pneumonia	8	..	3	..	..	3	2	1	..	5	2	
Pleurisy												
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	3	1	
Alcoholism												
Cirrhosis of Liver } ..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	
Venereal Diseases												
Premature Birth	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Heart Diseases	27	1	..	..	1	9	16	5	12	5	5	
Accidents	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..
All other causes	73	5	2	..	2	16	48	23	17	7	26	
All causes.. ..	203	23	15	5	7	52	101	63	49	36	55	

NOTES.—(a) In Table IV., all deaths of “Residents” occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15 to be *included* among the deaths in their respective “Localities” according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of “Non-residents” occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of “Residents” and “Non-residents,” and as to the “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The “Localities” in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of “Residents” or of “Non-residents,” are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several “Localities” in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of “Diarrhœa” are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhœa, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

Deaths from diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

Deaths from Enteritis. Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhœal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhœa as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhœa. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.

(f) Under the headings of “Cancer” and “Puerperal fever” should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under “Cancer” should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under “Puerperal Fever” are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(g) Under “Congenital Defects” in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.

(h) Under “Tuberculous Meningitis” are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.

(i) Under “Other Tuberculous Diseases” are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.

(j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as “Certified”; all other deaths are to be regarded as “Uncertified.”

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

4th February, 1909.

JOHN GALLETLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE V.—BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.—Deaths from stated
Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	4	1	1	2	8	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	23
	Uncertified	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
	Diarrhoea, all forms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ..																	
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..		..		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wasting diseases.	Premature Birth	2	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Congenital Defects	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Injury at Birth .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus																	
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculosis Peritonitis																	
	Tabes Mesenterica																	
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Disease																	
	Erysipelas .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
	Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia																	
	Suffocation, overlying Other Causes	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS		5	1	1	2	9	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	24

Population estimated to middle of 1908—12,348. Births in the year—Legitimate, 295; Illegitimate, 15.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate, 22; Illegitimate, 2. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—203.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1908, for the Rural District of Bourne, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES,
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.				Number of	
				Inspections,	Written Notices.
Workshops	...	...	...	179	} 19
Workplaces	...	...	...	40	
Total	...		...	219	19

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.				Number of Defects	
				Found.	Remedied.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>					
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	12	12
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	2	2
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	5	4
Other nuisances	...	...	...	4	4
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	...		...	1	1
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>					
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	...		...	1	1
Totals	...		...	25	24

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of Year.	Number.
Bakehouses ...	39
Blacksmiths ...	19
Carpenters and Joiners ...	14
Saddlers ...	9
Shoemakers ...	10
Tailors ...	8
Miscellaneous ...	20
Total number of workshops on Register ...	119

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H. M. Inspector of Factories :— Failure to affix Abstract of the Fac- tory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	1

17th February, 1909.

JOHN GALLETTY,
Medical Officer of Health.

Bourne Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my first Annual Statement and particulars of the Sanitary Works executed under your authority, for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

As I commenced duties on May 4th, this statement includes the work carried out by my predecessor, Mr. Frederick Vinter, for the period to that date.

I beg to acknowledge and thank the members of the Council and my brother officers, for the kindness and help so readily given me, which only a stranger in such an extensive district as this can fully appreciate.

INSPECTIONS.

In the following table are enumerated the various inspections and visits, and the work incidental thereto.

No. of	House-to-house inspections ...	...	507
„	Premises visited on complaint ...	...	89
„	Cowsheds and Dairies inspected ...	...	171
„	Slaughterhouses „ ...	...	108
„	Workshops „ ...	...	179
„	Schools „ ...	...	17
„	New Houses „ ...	...	16
„	Works in progress „ ...	...	217
„	Appointments with owners, agents, &c.		105

No. of	Visits to premises for re-inspection, and for purposes not included in the above	490
„	Nuisances discovered	532
„	Nuisances abated	486
„	Letters written	467
„	Statutory notices served to abate nuisances	13
„	Statutory notices served, complied with	11
„	Certificates for new houses, issued ...	11

No prosecutions in order to enforce compliance with the notices have taken place, they having been found unnecessary up to the close of the year.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS EXECUTED.

No. of	Premises cleaned and limewashed ...	36
„	Premises repaired (roofs, floors, &c.)	74
„	Premises provided with eaves-gutters and down-spouting	43
„	Rooms, light and ventilation provided	18
„	Yards paved	26
„	Drains constructed	44
„	Insanitary drains remedied	38
„	Cesspools constructed	10
„	Dilapidated and insanitary midden privies abolished	21
„	Privy-ashpits constructed	55
„	Privies repaired, ventilated, &c. ...	28
„	Ashpits (covered) constructed ...	11
„	Offensive accumulations removed ...	94
„	Insanitary urinals remedied ...	3
„	Urinals constructed	2
„	Overcrowding cases (abated)	8

At the request of your Sanitary Committee for a report upon the disposal of the excrement and general refuse of the important village of Billingborough, the opportunity was taken for a thorough house-to-house inspection of this village.

Considerable progress has been made toward remedying the insanitary conditions discovered.

In consequence of the general faulty conditions of privy construction in the district, with the report was presented a plan of a combined privy and ashpit, constructed in accordance with the building bye-laws, and recommended as a substitute for the insanitary midden privy.

The principles held in view in the arrangement of this structure are, that the receptacle should be of the smallest practicable dimensions; that with a view to secure dryness of the contents, and to prevent pollution of the subsoil, it should be of impervious construction and entirely above the ground level, and that it should be provided with means for the application of earth or ashes to the excrement, and with means of access for the removal of the contents from the outside, so that the offensive operation of working in the pit may be avoided.

The very important duty above referred to, viz.—house-to-house inspection, will be conducted throughout the whole of the district, as time permits.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

Three notices were served under this Act, affecting 12 cottages, with the following result:—1 cottage closed, 4 rendered fit for habitation, and 7 remain in abeyance (by reason of the serious illness of the owner, who has only a life interest in the property).

A large number of the dwellings of the working classes are very old, structurally defective, and beyond repair, and without proper sanitary conveniences.

Only 11 houses have been erected during the year, and few of these are within the reach of those who would be displaced by the closure of insanitary dwelling-houses.

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of Samples of Well Water taken, and analysed	
by the Medical Officer of Health ...	13
„ Premises newly supplied by Artesian Well	16
„ „ from Public Supply	5
„ Artesian Wells Sunk	6
„ Ordinary Wells Sunk	2
„ Wells Cleansed and Repaired... ..	9

In addition to the above, a Well has been sunk at Swayfield and a Pump affixed, which supplies a considerable portion of this village from a Reservoir by gravitation.

At Deeping St. James, an Artesian Well has been made, resulting in a good supply of excellent water, which the owner has offered to the Council for the use of the Inhabitants of this Parish, who are much in need of a supply of good water.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

184 Visits have been made to Premises in which Infectious Disease had occurred.

No. of Houses Fumigated	47
„ Schools „	3
„ Statutory notices served, to strip rooms and limewash	13
„ Premises Fumigated after deaths from Phthisis	3

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

As required by this Act, a Register of the Workshops has been compiled during the year, and the number registered is 119, classified as follows—

Bakers	...	...	...	39
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	19
Carpenters and Joiners	...	...	...	14
Cycle Repairing	...	...	...	5
Saddlers	...	...	...	9
Shoemakers	...	...	...	10
Tailors	...	...	...	8
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	8
Total				<hr/> 119 <hr/>

Where nuisance was found to exist, in or about the Workshop, the Owner or Occupier has been written to, and in every instance but one, the requirements of your Inspector have been satisfactorily complied with.

The following defects were remedied :—

No. of	Floors laid or relaid	...	...	...	4
„	Drains provided	...	...	...	2
„	Defective Sanitary conveniences remedied				1
„	Workshops Cleansed	...	...	...	12
„	Workshops Ventilated...	...	...	...	2
„	Accumulations of Refuse removed	...			2
„	Contraventions of Sec. 128 (affixing abstract)				1
Total					<hr/> 24 <hr/>

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

The number of persons on the register at end of year is 22, comprising :—

Cowkeepers and Dairymen	...	...	7
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	...	...	15

Contraventions of the Order, remedied :—

No. of Unregistered Traders, Registered	...	13
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No. of	Cowsheds Cleansed and Limewashed	9
"	" Lighted and Ventilated ...	3
"	" Paved and Drained ...	3
"	Drains Remedied	2
"	Yards Levelled	1
"	Accumulations of Manure removed	4
"	Wells Cleansed	2
"	Cases of Swine-keeping in Cowshed, stopped	3
Total ...		40

A report upon the general conditions of the Dairies and Cowsheds is in course of preparation, and will be presented to the Council before this report appears.

A Plan and Section of a Model Cowshed will be presented with the report, as illustrating what should be aimed at, in the improvement of these places.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There have been 108 inspections of such places and their surroundings, and the nuisances discovered were 12—chiefly arising from the want of proper Drainage and Cleanliness.

One Slaughterhouse, on account of its very insanitary condition, has been rebuilt.

The Council having acquired Urban powers for these places, which came into force on September 1st, regulations under those powers have been made, for their better government.

All the Slaughterhouses are now registered as required by these laws, to the number of 26.

It is certain that with the aid of your regulations, considerable improvement will be effected in these important places.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. BUDDS,

Inspector of Nuisances.

12th January, 1909.

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